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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/825,200	04/02/2001	Yoshinori Murata	81800.0153	4130

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EXAMINER

ABRAHAM, ESAW T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2133

DATE MAILED: 09/09/2003

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/825,200

Applicant(s)

MURATA, YOSHINORI

Examiner

Esaw T Abraham

Art Unit

2133

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the corresponding address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 March 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims **1 to 24** are presented for examination.

Priority

2. a) Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d). The certified copy has been filed in parent Application No: 2000-107488 filed on 04/10/2000.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The references listed in the information disclosure statement submitted on 04/02/01 have been considered by the examiner.

Specification

4. The **title** of the invention is not descriptive. A **new title** is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim objections

5. Claims **1, 9, and 17** is objected to because of the following informalities:
- (a) Please change the term "predetermined times" (in claims 1, 9, and 17) to -- predetermined number of times-- as defined in the specification.
- Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

6. Claims **9-16** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention are directed to algorithm not embedded in computer readable medium. For example, the method for having an error correction function defined for ITU.T recommendations T.30. comprising the steps of changing modulation method and maintaining the current modulation method and reducing a communication speed are only directed to mathematical algorithms rather than limited to practical applications.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

7. Claims **1-8 and 17-24** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Soumiya et al. (U.S. PN: 5,761,217) in view of Yoshida (U.S. PN: 6,046,825).

Art Unit: 2133

As per claims **1 and 17**, Soumiya et al. in figure 1 disclose a circuit structure of facsimile device comprising a CPU (see element 1) controls the operations of the entire facsimile device wherein the CPU (1) includes an error recovery means to detect and correct an error line, a Network Control Unit (NCU) (see element 4) controls the connection to the telephone lines and a modem (see element 5) carries out modulation of image data to be transmitted in accordance with a multi phase differentially encoded modulation method of recommendation V.27ter of the ITU-T (See col. 3, lines 65-68 and col. 4, lines 1-22). Soumiya et al. further, teach an error recovery method comprising the steps of preparing error correction patterns that are prescribed corresponding to modulation method of the data and when an error is detected in received data, applying the error correction patterns corresponding to the modulation method of the received data to the same data thus correcting the error, wherein when an error data is corrected, after all the error correction patterns have been applied to one part of one line of image data including error data, the error correction patterns are again applied to the part of the line of image data (see claim 1). Furthermore, Soumiya et al. teach that the error recovery method includes a process that carries out a logical operation by applying the error correction pattern to one part of one line of image data including error data and a process that determines whether logically operated data is an error line or not are repeated while the location where the correction pattern is applied to the image data is changed, and one data is chosen as correctly recovered line (see claim 6).

Soumiya et al. do **not explicitly** teach a controller that changes a current modulation to different modulation. **However**, Yoshida in an analogous art (in figure 1) teach or disclose a transmission unit comprising a control circuit (see element 20) and a modem (see element 8) coupled to the control circuit to generate a modulated signals (see col. 2, lines 58-66). Further, Yoshida teach

Art Unit: 2133

that the modulation conducted in accordance with the ITU-T Recommendations V.21, V.27ter, V.29, V.17, V.8 and V.34 and the contents of the modulation (modulation levels) by the modem are instructed or changed by the signal supplied from the control circuit (see element 20) through a signal line (see element 20c) and the transmission mode is determined by the instructed modulation wherein the signals supplied from the control circuit (20) to the modem (8) through the signal line are those for specifying the transmission mode, the reception mode and the transmission speeds (see col. 2, last paragraph). **Therefore**, it would have been obvious to a person having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Soumiya et al. to include a controller coupled to a modem to instruct or change the contents of modulation as taught by Yoshida. **This modification** would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so because it would be relatively high for achieving a reduction in power consumption and increasing in speed of decoding operation.

As per claims **2, 3, 18 and 19**, Soumiya et al. in view of Yoshida teach all the subject matter claimed in claims 1 and 17 including Soumiya et al. teach that error recovering device is provided with memory means for pre-memorizing error correction patterns prescribed corresponding to the modulation method of the data, detection means for detecting an error in the received data and a correction means correcting error by applying an error correction pattern corresponding to that modulation method of the received data to the same data when an error is detected (see col. 3, lines 5-17). Yoshida teach a control of the determination of the communication mode includes a first control, a second control, a third control and a fourth control whereby in the first control, a communication mode with the destination station is

Art Unit: 2133

determined based on registered information in a transmission speed dependent ECM registration circuit (see abstract). Yoshida further teach a selection of the ECM contents stored in an internal memory of the control circuit (20) (see col. 11, lines 17-30).

As per claims **4 and 20**, Soumiya et al. in view of Yoshida teach all the subject matter claimed in claims 1 and 17 including Yoshida teach that the modulation and demodulation processes are conducted in accordance with the ITU-T Recommendations V.21, V.27ter, V.29, V.17, V.8 and V.34 (see col. 2, last paragraph).

As per claims **5-8 and 21-24**, Soumiya et al. in view of Yoshida teach all the subject matter claimed in claims 1 and 17 including Yoshida teach that the modulation and demodulation processes are conducted in accordance with the ITU-T Recommendations V.21, V.27ter, V.29, V.17, V.8 and V.34 (see col. 2, last paragraph). Further, Yoshida in figure 1 teach that the registered information of the transmission speed dependent ECM registration circuit (see element 10) comprises information indicating the execution or non-execution of the ECM in association with the respective permitted transmission speeds and the information is registered through a signal line (see element 10a) and the registered information comprise information indicating the execution of the ECM for the transmission speeds of 14.4 Kb/s and 12 Kb/s and information inhibiting the execution of the ECM for the transmission speeds of 9.6 Kb/s, 7.2 Kb/s, 4.8 Kb/s and 2.4 Kb/s (see col. 3, last paragraph).

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US PN: 5,790,640 Tassa et al.

Art Unit: 2133

US PN: 5,949,552 Yoshida, Takehiro

US PN: 5,907,599 Sakayama et al.

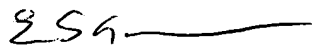
US PN: 6,115,143 Yoshida, Takehiro

US PN: 6,483,600 Schuster et al.

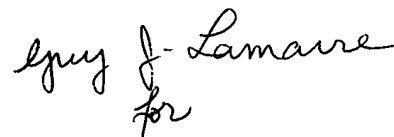
9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to Esaw Abraham whose telephone number is (703) 305-7743. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are successful, the examiner's supervisor, Albert DeCady can be reached on (703) 305-9595. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-7239 for regular communications and (703) 746-7238 for after final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.


Esaw Abraham

Art unit: 2133


for
Albert DeCady
Primary Examiner